# W. ROEMER.

## LOCKS FOR SATCHELS, &c.

No. 190,907. Patented May 15, 1877.

Fig: 1

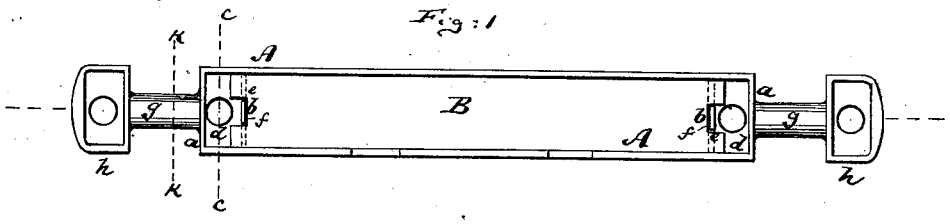


Fig: 2

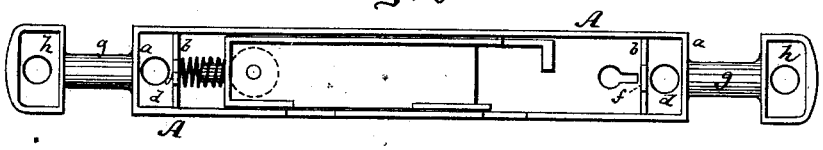


Fig: 3

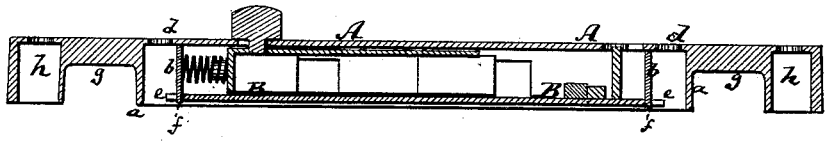


Fig: 4

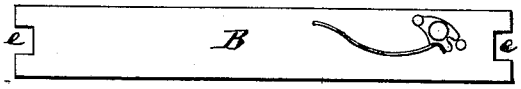


Fig: 5

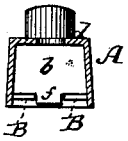


Fig: 6


Witnesses:
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ROEMER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS FOR SATCHELS, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **190,907**, dated May 15, 1877; application filed April 4, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ROEMER, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Lock for Satchels, Carpet-Bags, and the like, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a bottom view of my improved lock. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the same as it appears when the bottom plate has been removed. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section of the lock. Fig. 4 is a top view of the bottom plate. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the lock on the line *c c*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 6 a cross-section thereof on the line *k k*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the class of locks usually employed on the outer jaws of carpet-bags, satchels, valises, or similar receptacles.

The invention consists, first, in providing a lock-case, having transverse braces parallel to its ends, with a removable bottom plate which closes the case between the two braces, but not between the braces and the ends of the case. The invention also consists in constructing the lock-case with upright ends, upright braces, and with perforated parts for admitting the fastening rivets or screws between said ends and braces.

It consists also in raising the perforated parts for receiving the fastening screws or rivets above the plane of the bottom plate of the lock, to leave a hollow beneath such perforated parts; also, in combining the lock-case with projecting bridges at its ends, and with perforated lugs at the ends of said bridges, so that the latter may serve to receive the ends of the suspending-straps or handles of the bag.

A in the drawing represents the lock case or shell. The same is preferably made of cast metal and of quadrangular form, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and is open at the bottom. *a a* are the ends of this case or shell. *b b* are inner transverse braces formed within the lock-shell, at short distances from the respective ends *a a* thereof. Between the two braces *b b* the lock mechanism is contained. Between every brace *b* and the end *a* nearest thereto is a perforated part, *d*, of the lock-case, through which one of the rivets or screws that fasten the lock-case in position is passed. This perforated part *d* is raised or extends above the plane of the bottom plate B, which is put into the lock between the braces *b b*. By thus raising the parts *d d* I obtain a secure and strong means of holding the fastening rivets or screws which have heretofore been put through flanges projecting from the ends of the locks. Such flanges did not exceed in thickness the thickness of the body of the lock-case, and, especially when the latter was cast of gray iron, were very apt to break off during the operation of riveting the lock to its place on the bag. But, by raising this plate *d* in manner stated, its resistance to blows is very much increased.

B is the removable bottom plate of the lock. Its length is substantially equal to the distance between the outer sides of the two braces *b b*, and its ends contain notches *e*, which engage over tongues *f f*, that are formed at the lower ends of the braces *b b*, all as clearly indicated in Figs. 1, 4, and 5. By this means the plate B is properly held in place when the lock is on the bag, and can be easily removed to give access to the lock mechanism when the lock-case is unfastened from the bag. But it is clear that, instead of having the notches *e* on the plate, said plate may be made with projecting tongues to enter recesses in the braces *b*.

From the ends of the lock-case project, lengthwise, a pair of bridges or bars, *g g*, whose outer ends connect with lugs *h h* that reach down to the frame of the bag or satchel, and that are perforated vertically to receive rivets or screws, which hold them secure on such frame. The bridges are raised from such frame, and are rounded transversely, as shown in Fig. 6, and serve to receive the ends of the handle or strap by which the bag is carried. By this means I combine in one single casting the three separate devices heretofore usually employed on bag-frames, to wit: the lock-case and the two staples for attaching the handles; and I secure these parts to the frame by four rivets or screws, where heretofore six were invariably employed.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the lock-case A, having the inner transverse braces *b b*, with the removable bottom plate B, which closes the case between the two braces, but not that between the braces and the ends A of the case, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The lock-case A, constructed with upright ends *a a*, upright braces *b b*, and with the perforated parts *d d* between said ends and braces, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. The lock-case A, constructed with the perforated parts *d*, for receiving the fastening screws or rivets, said parts *d* being raised above the plane of the bottom plate of the lock, to leave a hollow beneath them, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. The lock-case A, made in one piece with the bars *g g*, which serve as staples for attaching a handle or strap, substantially as herein shown and described.

5. The combination of the lock-case A with the projecting bars or bridges *g g*, and perforated lugs *h h*, substantially as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:
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